



# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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Montreal and that of Quebec are almost coeval with the mother institutions in France. Mr. Olier, who projected and planned, with Mr. de la Dauversière, the colonisation of the Island of Montreal, was the founder of the seminary of Saint Sulpice of Paris. That period was one of great religious fervor, which was still increased by the dramatic and even supernatural accounts that were given of the missions in the New World. The election of Monseigneur de Laval to the new bishopric of Quebec, met with great difficulties, and the Abbé de Queylus, who was then invested with quasi episcopal authority in the colony, as a representative of the Archbishop of Rouen, who claimed ecclesiastical control in the same manner as the Parliament of Rouen claimed legal jurisdiction over Canada, appeared at first to be supported by a large party, which however soon gave up its opposition.

## EDUCATION.

### THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

I.

#### The Laval University.

François Xavier de Laval Montmorency, was born at Laval, in the Province of Maine, in France, on the 30th of April, 1623. His father was Hugues de Laval, Sieur de Montigny. He studied at the college of the Jesuits, at Laflèche, where he was a distinguished pupil. According to the usages followed in those days, he was admitted to the minor orders when only eight years of age, and shortly after, was named an honorary canon to the Bishop of Evreux. At that very early period of his life, the young Abbé de Montigny (such was then his name) was full of the desire of preaching the Gospel to the Indians of America; but an uncle of his having thought fit to remove him from the church, on account of his being the only representative of the elder branch of the family, the future Bishop of Quebec was, for a time, engaged in wordly pursuits. The uncle, being on the eve of death, changed his mind, and the nephew immediately returned to his former avocations, was ordained a priest at the age of 24, and at the same time, made arch-deacon of Evreux.

He was one of the first priests whom Monsieur de Bernières congregated around him in his hermitage of Caën, which was the first origin of the Seminary of foreign missions of Paris. It is a remarkable coincidence that both the seminary of

He was first named Bishop of Pétrée in *partibus* and *vicaire apostolique* of New France. The bulls were signed by Alexander VII and dated 1657. Owing to the above mentioned difficulties, it was only on the 7th of April, 1759, (on Easter Sunday) that the former Abbé de Montigny, then Bishop of Pétrée, sailed from LaRochele for Québec. He was accompanied by two priests MM. Torcapel and Pélérin, Father Jérôme Lallemand, a Jesuit, and a young man Mr. Henri de Bernières, nephew of the Abbé de Bernières above mentioned. They reached Quebec on the 16th of June—the whole voyage taking two months and nine days, not an unusual passage in those times. The nine days would almost suffice now, without the two months.

The Bishop, on his landing, was received by the Governor, the Vicomte d'Argenson; the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and a large meeting of the people who were almost frantic in the exhibition of their feelings at the long expected arrival of a Bishop. He took his abode first with the Jesuits, who had long been settled in Quebec, and, afterwards, moved to the Hôtel-Dieu. The hospital was then full of sailors and emigrants, sick with pestilential fevers; and the worthy prelate went there expressly to be present at the post of danger, and he himself administered the sacraments to hundreds of those unfortunate people.

Having been brought into collision with the baron d'Avau-gour, the then governor, on the subject of the trade of spirituous liquors with the Indians, which he had denounced, while the head of the colony and his advisers were tolerating, if not encouraging it, the Bishop of Pétrée went to France in 1662. In addition to this, he had another great